

NUMBER 6.

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to compare
the Thomas
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in earnest.

THE BLESSINGS OF JACKSON AND VAN BUREN ADMINISTRATION.

The People of this once happy country are now enjoying the fruits of their own administration, in confidence, the devotion of their efforts to men notoriously destitute of every qualification for civil employment. There was not a pledge of General Jackson, before entering office, which was not by him miserably violated; there was not a promise which was not shamefully broken; there was hardly a measure of his administration which did not terminate in the most disastrous failure.

By his Executive he subverted the Free and protected the independence of Congress.

By his anxiety to render the Government a sinner against, he absorbed all the power of the Government in the hands of the Executive.

By his Administration he rendered the expenditures of Government.

By his Veto of the United States Bank he destroyed a solvent institution, and scattered the public treasure among eighty pet banks, every one of which was obliged to suspend specie payments.

By the importation of gold and silver, when the balance of trade was largely against us, he brought us largely in debt to foreign countries, diminished consequently the value of all our exports, made our merchants bankrupt, and prostrated that foreign credit which is the life of our commerce and manufactures.

And finally, by his RUMBLE EFFORTS to create a purely metallic currency—a currency which could not exist among any free, civilized, and commercial people—a currency only fit for slaves and savages—he deluged the community with TREASONABLE PAPERS. The calamity, which all the troubles of a disastrous war failed to bring upon us, was induced by the blind, blundering, and profligate policy of an under cabinet of swindlers and vagabonds.

And all this was anticipated of the rule of General Jackson, by the men who best knew his disposition and capacities. Mr. Clay told us truly that his election would be a more serious calamity than war, pestilence, or famine. And the very men who sustained him after his elevation with all the business of hypocrites, were the earliest and the loudest in denouncing his misrule for the nation.

Mr. Van Buren came into power with a pledge to carry out the measures which his "disinterested predecessor" had resolved should be carried into execution. They were carried out with a vengeance. Hardly was he seated in the chair of the Executive when calamity stalked through our country. No war—no pestilence—no famine desolated our borders. In the midst of peace, a sudden paralysis seized on the industry of the country, and ruin threatened us in every form.

The Government roused itself. Mr. Van Buren convoked Congress, that its wisdom might relieve our distress. The Representatives of the People assembled. In boundless anxiety they waited the declaration of the crisis to the important question, what shall we do to be saved?

And what was proposed to Congress by this oracle of wisdom?

Let every one take care of himself, said the Jackson when he was dancing among the chickens.

LET COMMERCE TAKE CARE OF ITSELF, said the President of a people essentially commercial.

LET THE EXCHANGES MANAGE THEMSELVES, said this great Government banker.

LET THE CURRENCY GO ON AS IT MAY, said this wholesale dealer in millions, whose influence and power on the commerce and the exchanges and the currency have made them what they are.

My predecessor has been striving during the greater part of his Administration to regulate these affairs, and his regulations have entangled them in hopeless confusion.

I WILL ABANDON THE WHOLE CONCERN. MY REMEDY FOR ALL THE EVILS OF THIS TIME IS TO DO NOTHING. THIS I PROPOSE TO DO, AND I HAVE CONVINCED CONGRESS TO ASSIST ME IN DOING IT.

Such was the language of the President in his first message. Meanwhile what has taken place? The Government has not let us alone. The use of the revenue derived from commerce, always a commercial capital, has been withdrawn. The millions of the Treasury have been hoarded in the iron chests of its agencies. The sub-Treasury has actually been in operation, and war has been declared and carried on to the knife against the banking institutions of the country. We are on the eve of another commercial convulsion, and confusion, bankruptcy, and distress stare us in the face.

Now, we lay down, and we are prepared to maintain, that the Government of the United States has the exclusive right to regulate the commerce of the country.

It has exercised this right fully, constantly, and extensively, from the first moment of its existence.

In the practice of the Government, its revenue is the product of commerce. Even the millions it has received for the sale of the public lands have been borrowed, for the most part, from that revenue, through the facilities which the Administration has afforded to the purchasers of the public domain.

The Treasury is supported by the products of commerce.

With the proceeds of this commerce, it enters into the market of production, supply, and expends its twenty millions per annum for its Army, its Navy, and what ever else it has occasion to sustain.

By whatever high name the Government may be known, in its intercourse with the citizens, it is, in fact, in the practical operations of the country, a great BANKER, with an immense capital, uniting to the possession of political power the influence of transcendent and unvaried wealth.

Its wealth and its power combined raise above rivalry or competition. Every year has added to its magnitude.

In the early days of the Constitution, this tremendous power was harmoniously

combined with the lawful pursuits of the citizen.

The Government was a co-partner with the merchant in all that tended to open the markets of commerce and promote the revenue of his industry and enterprise. It may not be doubted that by this association of interest, the national capital was increased, and accumulated, and property secured to an extent which had no parallel in the history of the world.

A measure that tends to the ruin of the citizen.

The present Administration has declared a war of extermination against the whole credit and banking system of the country, and, from present appearances, they will enjoy the high and proud satisfaction of seeing their designs fully realized.

But the People will hold Mr. Van Buren and his supporters responsible for the measures by which they have been prostrated. They will draw the lines, mark the men, and pursue them with an indelible and unceasing anger, till they have been driven from the places they have defiled, and expiate, in a compulsory retirement, the wrongs and sufferings they have inflicted upon them. As long as we wicked rulers, the People may prepare to ROUSE.

FROM THE PITTSBURGH ADVOCATE.

CHINA: OUR MODEL.

The Globe holds up the example of that great democratic, or rather locofoco nation, China, as affording a brilliant example of a hard money Government, with a sub-treasury! The Chinese are good locofocos, inasmuch as they yield implicit obedience to the national executive; and they are genuine locofocos, because they practice what they preach, and will have nothing to do with banks. In this they differ essentially from ours. There is another point in which the resemblance is much closer—they will both cheat their Government whenever they can get a chance.

China is probably the most unmitigated despotism on the globe. The will of one man is the supreme law. Its cabinet is a "cave" like General Jackson's. There are no democrats, whigs, or federalists—all are locofocos, all supporters of the administration, right or wrong, and all in favor of the sub-treasury. It is of course much quieter than our country, where there are so many refractory whigs; but it is not more obedient and servile than this nation will be when locofocism shall have fully triumphed. Pretensions to democracy, and other humbuggery, are no longer needed there; nor will they be here, after locofoco principles shall have supplanted those sown by such men as Jefferson, Madison, and others. There are but means, the use of which will cease upon the accomplishment of the end.

But the parallel extends still further. In China there are two kinds of currency—one (the purer and better kind) for the dignitaries of the Government, and another (a baser and meaner kind) for the common people. There both kinds are metallic. Our locofocos are pursuing the same game, with a slight variation, and bringing things here to the same condition as fast as they can, and the sub-treasury is to be the consummation of the scheme. They create wild cat banks for the purpose of furnishing the People's currency, while the officeholders must have specie. Hence, for the first time, we hear the phrase "land office money," in contradistinction from other money. Such distinctions were unknown until introduced by the Locofocos. This is a very important step towards Chinese policy. Formerly no such distinctions were known—money was money—that which would do for the People would do for the Government; but at that time democracy was not understood. Government dignitaries were regarded as no better than other people—all used the same kind of currency, and that which would pay the laboring man's wages would pay the President's salary. This was by no means like China. To shut up the specie from the People in sub-treasury vaults was not then thought of. The truth is, the men who administered this Government during the first forty years had departed very far from the venerable customs yet in vogue in the Celestial Empire; but the Globe is laboring to call us back, and the President is urging his great measure that will complete the assimilation between this nation and that. Our Government, he thinks, is too complex. Hitherto have been too many minds at work. He thinks the simple form of autocracy much better than a turbulent democracy. The sage advice, that "too many cooks spoil the broth," has great weight with him; so he wants but one cook (himself) and a swarm of scullions, (such as Blair, Kendall, & Co. of the kitchen cabinet.) With such an arrangement he can have his brother to his mind, "in spite of lamentations here and elsewhere," and should any refractory messmate grumble because he and his scullions seized upon the best pieces in the pot, he has only to order the latter to kick him out of the mess. That is the way they do in China, and that has been for some years past, as far as practicable, the practice in our Government.

By the by, we are coming up to the Globe's great model faster than we had supposed. Only get rid of the Whigs, and get the sub-Treasury to work, and the assimilation will be perfect. True, China is called a Despotism, and the United States a Republic; but what's in a name?

THE WHIGS FOR THE UNION.

The material debate with the reiteration of a statement which should be acted upon by every patriotic Whig of the United States, as it shall be by us.

We enter the field as the advocates of Democratic Whig principles, and as the uncompromising opponents of the present mischievous, proscriptive, corrupt, federal administration.

The principles we advocate are those of the patriots of '76, of the Republicans of '98, and of the Whigs of 1840, to wit: uncompromising hostility to executive supremacy, executive dictation, executive corruption, and the interference of executive

missions in popular elections, and in the affairs of the people; the right and duty of the people to manage their own affairs; and to hold those in office to a strict accountability, instead of being themselves held accountable to federal officers.

We have characterized the present administration as mischievous, proscriptive, corrupt, and federal. It is mischievous, because it tends to concentrate the whole power and patronage of the government in the hands of one man, whose voice is law, and whose slightest wish must be obeyed; and in the language of Mr. Van Buren himself, "What is this but the government of one man but a despotism?"

It is proscriptive, because, whatever may be the merit or qualifications of a citizen, he is not permitted to fill any public station, if the administration can prevent it, unless he swear allegiance to the administration, and support the President in all his acts and measures, right or wrong. American citizens are therefore virtually disfranchised, and are as though they were in a land not their own.

It is corrupt, for the public moneys are lavished upon favorite office holders, by millions, and whoever will devoutly and servilely sustain those in power, are sure to be rewarded by a share of public plunder. Indeed, it proclaims to the base and profligate, that "to the victors belong the spoils of office," spoils robbed from the pockets of the people, and the robbers are suffered to go at large, unquestioned and unpunished.

It is federal, inasmuch as all the old ultra, "blue light," black cockade Federalists, to be found in its ranks, highest in its favor, and most influential in its councils.

Such is the administration the Whigs now oppose. It is in their power to defeat it, but it can only be done by cordial union, and vigorous, energetic action. Our opponents entertain strong hopes that this union will be wanting, and consequently base their anticipations of success upon our dissensions. In this they will be disappointed; for whatever difference of opinion there may be among the Whigs at this time in reference to the individual to be nominated as the Whig candidate for President, that difference will yield before the strong conviction of duty, so soon as the National Convention shall have designated our candidate. The nomination of that Convention, every true hearted Whig will sustain, and exert all his influence to elect, and if they are true to themselves and their country, they will elect him.

The reverses of the Whigs in Tennessee and Indiana, though calculated to dampen our spirits for a moment, are but trifling matters. The American troops were beaten over and over again, during the Revolutionary contest, and yet Washington never despaired, and finally the cause of Liberty and human rights triumphed. So it will be now. Men organized in a glorious cause never despair—Philadelphia Whig.

An Incident.—The following passage occurs in the recently published Memoirs of Mrs. Hemans. We shall give other extracts from time to time.

"It was about this time that a circumstance occurred by which Mrs. Hemans was greatly affected and impressed. A stranger one day called at her house, and begged earnestly to see her. She was then just recovering from one of her frequent illnesses, and was obliged to decline the visits of all but her immediate friends. The applicant was therefore told that she was unable to receive him; but he persisted in entreating for a few minutes' audience, with such urgent importunity, that at last the point was conceded. The moment he was admitted, the gentleman (for such his manner and appearance declared him to be), explained in words and tones of the deepest feeling, that the object of his visit was to acknowledge a debt of obligation which he could not rest satisfied without avowing—that to her he owed, in the first instance, that faith and those hopes which were now more precious to him than life itself; for that it was by reading her poem of *The Scythe* he had been first awakened from the miserable delusions of infidelity, and induced to "search the Scriptures." Having poured forth his thanks and benedictions in an uncontrollable gush of emotion, this strange, but interesting visitor took his departure, leaving her overwhelmed with a mingled sense of joyful gratitude and wondering humility."

The largest Pumpkin that ever was.—We have seen a Pumpkin raised in a garden in Elizabeth Town, which weighed when taken from the vine 1874 lbs., and measured 7 feet in circumference. There were also raised in the same patch, six other pumpkins, the average weight of all of which exceeded 105 lbs. A gentleman who attended the recent Fair in New York, says that the largest pumpkin there exhibited, was not larger than the 24 of the above pumpkins. In weight they are as follows: No. 1—1874 lbs.; 2—122 lbs.; 3—119 lbs.; 4—86 lbs.; 5—75 lbs.; 6—68 lbs.; 7—63 lbs. Massachusetts and Connecticut most yield the palm to New Jersey after all.—*New Jersey Journal*.

A New England Woman.—An old lady 76 years of age, who resides in West Newton, near Boston, one day last week started from her place of residence, and walked the whole distance to this city, nine miles, between 9 and 1 o'clock being only four hours upon the road, and walking at the rate of more than two miles an hour.

An Eye to Business.—Two Yankees, an account of whose exploits are published the other day, headed "Perilous adventure at the Falls," while on the little speck of rock, where no human being probably ever stood before, and whence their escape seemed almost hopeless, while the spectators were waiting in almost breathless suspense, for them to make their arrangements to attempt an escape, were busily employed in cutting canes for sale!—*N. Y. Express*.

It is better, upon the whole, to mind one's own concerns, than to be concerned concerning concerns that concern other people.

FURTHER EXTRACTS BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

There is not much news of interest from the kingdom. It is confidently asserted that a considerable movement of troops will shortly take place in Algeria, under the command of the Duke of Orleans. The object is probably nothing more than to strengthen the administration of the Colony, as no resistance from the natives is expected, and consequently, no war. The march of the troops was to be from Algiers to Constantine, thence to Philippeville and Bone.

The Paris papers allege that a treaty of commerce with Texas has been actually negotiated—including, of course, the independence of the Republic. It had not been signed, however, in consequence of the omission of a clause insuring liberty of conscience—the Texas negotiators doubtless looking upon such a clause as altogether superfluous.

SPAIN.

TERMINATION OF THE CIVIL WAR.

This event, so desirable for the interests of humanity, has been at length effected, principally by the defection of the Carlist General-in-chief, Maroto, with the principal part of the army under his command. He had been for some time negotiating with Espartero and Lord John Hay for a cessation of hostilities, on the basis of a marriage between the young Queen and the son of Don Carlos, and the recognition of the privileges claimed by the Biscayans. Espartero refused the marriage point-blank, and on the 27th of August marched in force against Maroto.

In the mean time, on the 23th, Maroto had come to an open rupture with Don Carlos, and the latter, on the approach of Espartero, fled toward Estella. Maroto retired, leaving to Espartero a free entrance into Guipuzcoa, and soon after entered into direct communication with the Queen's General, the result of which was his desertion from the cause of the Pretender, and junction with the forces of the Queen. A treaty between the two Generals was concluded on the 29th, subject to the approbation of the Cortes.

Subsequently, the hopes of Don Carlos continued to receive great and daily disappointments in the desertion of the few troops that did not abandon him with Maroto—about 8,000 in number—the open and unanimous declaration of Biscay and Guipuzcoa for the Queen, and the successive surrender of the Carlist fortresses in Navarre, with their garrisons. Tolosa was occupied by the Queen's troops on the 6th of September; and the Court and Cabinet of Don Carlos dispersed most of the members taking refuge in France.

Finally, on the 14th September, Don Carlos entered the territory of France, with his family, and was quickly followed by Egria, Elio, Negri, and other Generals, with several battalions of troops, who were disarmed, and their arms were given up to Espartero, who had followed hard upon the fugitives.

On the 17th of September, Don Carlos set off from Bayonne for Bordeaux, intending, it was said, to pass onward into Italy; and there take up his residence, abandoning all his pretensions to the crown of Spain.

These events of course caused great rejoicings at Madrid. The Cortes assembled on the 1st September, and, having been legally constituted on the 10th, proceeded at once to consider the treaty entered into by Espartero and Maroto, which would no doubt be ratified.

All the Carlist leaders of any note had surrendered or fled, except Cabrera, who still continued hostile demonstrations in the south, and was resolute, it was said, to carry on the war on his account. But the overwhelming force at the disposal of Espartero would doubtless soon drive him to flight or submission.

A splendid dinner was given by the Queen Regent on the 8th in celebration of the happy events above described. And she was formally congratulated on the 8th by the whole diplomatic body, Mr. Eaton, the American Minister, reading the address.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

No great progress seems to have been made towards an adjustment of the difficulties between the Pacha and the Porte. The Sultan, or rather his ministers, had addressed a letter to the representatives of the mediating Powers, urging an immediate settlement, and expressing a desire that conferences might be opened at Constantinople. His note was considered by some as a renunciation of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, which constituted Russia the sole protector of Turkey.

Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Rousin are said to have demanded permission for the squadrons of France and England to enter the Dardanelles; and it is further said that the Russian Minister gave notice to the Porte that, if the demand were complied with, he should call for his passports. The demand was not complied with, and, on the contrary, the British and French squadrons were requested to withdraw to a greater distance. The answers of Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Rousin to this request are said to have been couched in very energetic terms.

The Paris *Revue des deux Mondes* alleges that Russia and Prussia have refused to enter into anything like a conference on the Eastern question.

In the mean time, the Pacha, calculating perhaps on a disagreement between the Five Powers—England, France, and Austria on the one side, and Russia and Prussia on the other—had refused to give up the Turkish fleet until all his demands should be complied with. It is affirmed that a strong desire for Egyptian way exists in Turkey—that numerous bodies of troops had joined the army of Ibrahim, and that he had been repeatedly urged to march into the Turkish territory.

It is said that the Emperor of Russia has declared his readiness to fulfil his stipulations in the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, by marching an army to the assistance of the Sultan whenever called upon to do so. The Pacha was increasing his military preparations. He had demanded from the merchants of Cairo and Alexandria a loan

of 400,000 talaries, and obtained nearly the whole of it. His troops and sailors were exercised daily, and in every way he was strengthening himself for a war which he seemed to consider inevitable.

It may be well to state that his demands are now confined to the hereditary sovereignty of Egypt and Syria, and the dismissal of Khosrev Pacha from the principality of Turkey. The Porte refuses to dismiss Khosrev, and claims also the hereditary sovereignty of Syria.

In the mean time another pretender has sprung up to the throne of Mahomet, in the person of Nadir Bey, who claims to be a son of Mustapha IV, the elder brother and predecessor of Mahomet, by one of the ladies of his harem, who escaped when the women of Mustapha's seraglio were put to death, being pregnant at the time, and afterwards gave birth to this same Nadir.

HANOVER.

The Germanic Diet, to which the Hanoverians had appealed against the unconstitutional proceedings of the King, had decided in his favor by a majority of one. That is, the Diet had decided not to interfere, on the ground that the matter is a dispute is not one affecting the interests or the rights of the Confederacy. The King had thereupon announced the formation of a commission for the purpose of laying before his people the propositions which he deemed essential to their welfare. No hope was entertained that his Majesty would relax in his pretensions, unless forced to do it by a general insurrection.

In the Diet the claims of the Hanoverians were supported by the representatives of Wurtemberg, Bavaria, Saxony, and Baden, and opposed by those of Austria, Prussia, Electoral Hesse, and Hesse Darmstadt.

SWITZERLAND.

A revolution has been carried into effect in the Canton of Zurich—resulting in the overthrow and expulsion of the Executive and Grand Councils. The trouble was of a religious character, and commenced in the appointment of Professor Strauss to the chair of Theology, his opinions being considered heterodox. Some of our readers perhaps are acquainted with his works, which have made no little sensation for some years past. In one of them he argued at great length, not only against the Divinity, but against the very existence of the Saviour.

Well, upon his appointment followed petitions and remonstrances, but they were unheeded. Next came a project of a law for national education, in which infidel principles were alleged to be distinctly embodied. More petitions followed—the Executive Council prohibited the assembling of the people to sign petitions. Processions were commenced—delegates were arrested—troops were assembled—and finally the exasperation of the people broke out in violence. On the night of September 5th the people of Zurich were under arms, and a sharp conflict ensued on the next morning, in which 10 were killed and 30 wounded—among the latter, one of the Executive Council, whose hurt proved mortal.

Reinforcements joined the people—and, to make short the story, the Government was forced to resign, and a provincial council of state was formed, after which the people retired to their homes, and quiet was restored.

In the Valais also there had been popular commotions, the cause of which we cannot distinctly trace. Several persons were wounded, and one of the gendarmes was killed. The trouble arose in some way from the promulgation of a new constitution, under the sanction of the Diet, which was opposed by the aristocrats and priests.

RUSSIA.

A widely extended conspiracy is said to have been discovered in a Russian corps on its march to Poland. Five hundred officers are declared to have been arrested at one blow, and others subsequently. Two hundred of them were confined in the dungeons of Warsaw and other places, and the rest were degraded to the ranks. The object of the conspiracy was to seize a number of fortresses in Poland, and stir up the Poles to a general insurrection, while a large portion of the Russian armies was employed at the grand review at Borodino.

This same review appears to have been closely watched by the European politicians, and with a good deal of interest. The number of troops assembled was nearly 140,000, and the command was assumed by the Emperor in person, and subordinate commands were given to the heirs apparent and the Duke of Leuchtenberg. Doubts were entertained whether this great body of men was brought together merely for display; and it was rumored that orders had been given for marching a large portion of them to the Southward. If these rumors were correct, however, it is probable that the orders were occasioned by the necessity of reinforcing the armies in Circassia, where the war was carried on by the insurgents with unabated courage and activity.

Going West.—The Wabash In. Courier of the 6th inst. states that the number of emigrants going West by the National Road through that place is immense—far exceeding that of any previous year. That paper says: "For some weeks past this great national highway has been literally crowded with the wagons, horses, stock and all the paraphernalia of emigration. Both the ferries across the Wabash at this point are kept going from daylight until a late hour at night, frequently passing as many as 100 wagons per day! From a recent trip north of this place, we discover that these remarks will apply, though in a less degree, to all the main thorough-fares to the great West."

Morus Multicolis.—The Richmond Compiler states that an auction sale of 6000 Morus Multicolis Trees at Messrs. Templeman and Dickenson's, was made on the 10th inst. at ten cents per tree, to be paid on the delivery of the trees in November. None of the trees were under five feet high, and they were of luxuriant growth. 100,000 trees were offered at the same time by the firm, but there were no bidders.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC.

The volume for 1840 has reached us, comprising 384 pages, large 12mo. It is the 11th from the origin of the work, and commences a new series. The present publisher is David M. Williams, Boston.

The unimpaired part, as in former years, has been prepared by Mr. R. T. Paine, and, of course, is well done, though not quite so copious as in some of the former volumes.

One of the most interesting sections in the miscellaneous department, is an elaborate list of American Authors, exclusive of the living generation, and understanding by that term, the makers of volumes, greater or less, in distinction from mere pamphleteers. It comprises 776 names, though allows to be incomplete. It comprises a few also who wrote chiefly abroad—such as Lindsay Murray, who was a New Yorker by birth, and Count Randon, who began his career at Williams, near Boston. Of these 776 men and women, a fitted of course has had the privilege to secure celebrity that about 250 hail from the single State of Massachusetts, including about 110 from Boston—a pretty fair proportion, it must be allowed. From Connecticut came some 60; the same from New York; from Pennsylvania, mostly Philadelphia, 80 more. The rest are divided about the country in a strange way.

In a valuable essay on Simon Navigation, it is remarked that "the first locomotive in the United States, it is believed, was in the hands of DeLome, on the Worcester Railroad; the second in Maryland, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; and the third between New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain, in the state of Louisiana. They had been tried in this country by Oliver Evans as early as 1804, and in England as early as 1805."

The Chevalier de Gersman's late able document on American Railroads, who has just been examining for the Belgian Government, is inserted entire. Our roads cost 30,000 a mile, on an average; the Belgian more than double; but the latter do much more business than the former; and though they charge only one cent a mile for passengers to our fare, their profits are five per cent. per annum. Ours are five and a half, but rapidly increasing. We have 3,000 miles of road completed; and January there will be over 4,000.

The Post Office Table presents some notable items. The total net amount of postage for last year was very nearly \$3,000,000. The share of New York is \$2,000,000; Pennsylvania \$332,000; Massachusetts \$218,000; Ohio \$155,000; Virginia \$139,000; Louisiana \$121,000. Of this last sum New Orleans pays \$94,000, being just about the ferry tax alone. New York City pays as much as all Pennsylvania. Boston nearly equals New Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island together. Delaware comes in for \$6,000; it is the least of the States. Of the Territories, Iowa pays \$299, and Wisconsin \$10,000, District of Columbia \$22,816.

The following is an estimate of the wheat imported within the last eight years, viz: in 1831, 630 bushels; in 1832, 1,700 bushels; 1833, 1,000 bushels; 1834, 1,235—1835, 238,769—1836, 268,969—1837, 3,921,250—1838, 394,136. The amount in 1837 was never before equalled, and we trust, never will be again. There will be this year a large surplus.

The Governors' salaries are given. There is a queer diversity among them.—In Rhode Island they pay \$400, in Louisiana \$7,500.

Then there are tables of Religious Facts. The Methodists out-number all. Communicants 690,000; Baptists proper 452,000; Presbyterians 274,000; Congregationalists 160,000; Catholics 160,000; Episcopals 950—population 600,000.

In the notice of European Sovereigns, we are reminded that Mahomet Ali of Egypt was born in 1769, a memorable year. Every body as the French say, was born then—South, Wellington, Scott; we think the great Emperor himself, and we do not know how many more. Mahomet is a new lion for the list.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

Illegal Voting.—In the City Court of Baltimore, on Tuesday, John Haek, a resident of the Second Ward, was found guilty of having voted twice at the late election in the Second Ward. The Court sentenced him to a fine of \$40, and to jail for one month. It is hardly necessary to say that this man voted the Locofoco ticket, and the circumstances under which he succeeded in voting twice deserve notice. When he first applied to deposit his ballot no questions were asked but his name, which being found on the registry, it was received, deposited in the box, and his name checked off, as required by the registry law. In the evening he made application to vote again, and was informed by the judges that he had voted, such appearing to be the fact from the books. He stoutly denied that he had voted, and the judges, out of regard to the great right of suffrage, and supposing that, in the haste of checking off the names, an error in his case might have occurred, told him that if he would swear that he had voted, they would receive his ballot. He did swear, and his ballot was accordingly received. Thus perjury was added to his other crime of voting twice.—*Balt. Post.*

Bright Conception.—A native of Ireland lately called at the office of a Natchez Editor, and wishing to have an advertisement inserted, inquired for the terms. He was informed that the charge was a dollar per square for the first insertion, and a half a dollar for the second. And I don't want your first insertions at all. I'd like the second sure, said he.—*Rel. Star.*

Harsh Proceeders.—It is stated in the Boston papers, that the Rev. Mr. Pierpont, a distinguished Unitarian clergyman, has been expelled from the functions of his sacred office, by his congregation, in consequence of his animated support of the Law which prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors under the quantity of 15 gallons. Such a procedure was much better adapted to the medicine of Webster than to the sacred land of steady habits.—*Am.*

MR. CLAY.

The New York Whig relates the following anecdote in illustration of the plain unassuming manners of Mr. Clay.

Some years since, a plain looking man arrived late at an evening at the Tremont House in Boston, and inquired for accommodations. The gentlemanly landlady politely informed him, that he had no spare apartment, and it would be impossible to accommodate another guest. "But it is now late," said the traveler, "and you would oblige me exceedingly if you could afford shelter for the night." The landlady, eyeing the stranger from head to foot, and regarding him to be a country farmer from the interior, at length offered him a sofa bed in a room with three other persons, if that would be acceptable. "O yes," said the traveler, "if the gentlemen themselves will not be incommode me, I am content."

The stranger's trunk was at once in the porter's hands, on their way to the chambers in the third story of the Tremont. A few minutes later, the landlady, who had already recorded in the Tremont books, and was already following a servant to his quarters, when the landlady bowed out, Stop, sir—you cannot sleep in that room, sir—I beg pardon, but you cannot. William, attend the gentleman to No. — The name of the stranger was Henry Clay. The landlady was Stanton, (now of the Astor House) who for that night gave up his comfortable apartment to the stranger from Kentucky.—West. Enquirer.

Horrible.—We have rarely read a more horrible account than is detailed in the Police reports of the New-York papers of Saturday. According to the Courier, on Thursday morning about 10 o'clock, Mr. M. Hansen, Officer of the 4th Ward, found an unfortunate man, named William Kitchen, lying at the foot of Deyers street, in a state of insensibility, and apparently laboring under the effects of intoxication. The Officer very carefully conveyed the poor man to the lower Police Office, where a complaint was duly made before a magistrate, and he was fined \$5, and ordered to be committed, under proper care, to the City Prison. He was taken in, and though utterly insensible, was thrust by the undersheriff into a place called the "hole in the wall"—a place appropriated to the confinement of noisy and drunken persons.

Here the unfortunate wretch was suffered to remain without care or attention until towards evening, when an upstart customer was brought in, and being a proper subject for punishment, was put into the "hole in the wall," and to make room for him, the subject was removed and put above into a cell in the body of the Prison. It was about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, that this removal was made, and the "drunken" man was suffered to remain locked up in his cell unseen by any human eye, nor offered the least care or sustenance—not even a cup of cold water, till 7 o'clock on Friday morning, when, on opening the cell, what a scene presented itself! The man was lying dead upon his back. The entire of his face, from the forehead to the chin, was eaten off by rats, as was also a portion of the neck, perforating the jugular vein!

We imagine it will be a difficult matter for the Officers of the Prison to clear their consciences of the death of that man.—Reg.

It is a common error to suppose that the saluency of a bank depends on the amount of specie in its vaults, but such a test can no more apply to a bank than an individual. The farmer has his lands and negroes, the townsmen has his houses and lots, and yet neither may have a hundred dollars in specie. Money is profitable only when invested, and few people care to have idle money about them when it can be made useful. A bank then, like an individual, may have lions on the safest and most valuable property in the State, and yet have very little specie. It is not necessary to the safety of a bank that she should have any specie at all; and the laws formed to compel the banks to keep a certain portion of specie operate mainly in keeping specie perpetually floating between one country and another, and different parts of the same country. The great object of specie is to pay balances, and like cotton and tobacco, it will find its level of itself. Laws and combinations may embarrass trade, and keep up for awhile a fictitious state of things, but the common level will be found at last.—Norfolk Recorder.

Stump Speeches.—We have listened to a great many Stump Speeches, and it is amazing to observe how invariably, and how very impartially, each Candidate, when describing the sort of Representative, whom he "worthy and enlightened Constituents" ought to return, draws a portrait of himself, blazoning all his achievements and disparaging the conduct of his opponent. We have just met with a good Anecdote of Mirabeau, which illustrates this ruling passion. Anxious to be elected to the National Assembly of France, Mirabeau, who was horribly disfigured by the small-pox, made a long Speech to the voters, minutely pointing out the precise requisites that a proper and efficient member ought to possess, and, of course, drawing as accurate a likeness as possible of himself. He was answered by Talleyrand, who contended himself with the following short Speech: "It appears to me, gentlemen, that Mons. Mirabeau has omitted to state the most important of all his legislative qualifications, and I will supply his deficiency by impressing upon your attention, that a perfectly unobjectionable member or the Assembly ought, above all things, to be very much marked with the small-pox." Talleyrand got the laugh, which in France, as in America, generally carries the Election, and beat his adversary all hollow.—Raleigh Register.

Silk.—Arrangements are making to accommodate as many as 1,000 delegates to a National Silk Convention, to be held at Washington on the 10th of December, for the exhibition of the many specimens of American manufactured silk to be brought in competition for the prize offered by the American Silk Society.

Charlotte:

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1839.

During the discussion of an important point in our County Court, now in session, one of the Jurors was discovered to be asleep. The Court ordered the Sheriff to rouse him up. He did so and the business proceeded. We suppose he felt so loaded with responsibility that he sank under the weight.

On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, the election for Members to the Legislature takes place in the State of New York. No one feels the importance of this election more than Mr. Van Buren, and knowing this, he has for several months been traveling about the State, electioneering and no doubt using every means to keep it alive in his mind. Great interest is felt by both parties in the result, and we have no doubt, but the result to which way it may, it will have a great weight in influencing the vote of some of the other States. Believing this, we hope that the Whig cause may triumph over Loco Foco misrule.

Also, on Monday next, the election for two members of Congress and members to the State Legislature and County Officers takes place in Mississippi. Both parties are doing their utmost to carry the State, but we hope, from the fact that Mr. Franklin has taken the field, that the Whigs will come off victorious.

UNITED STATES BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Among the many vile practices adopted to misrepresent the truth and delude the people, none is more glaring and absurd than the attempt of the administration press and the demagogues of the party, to hold this institution responsible for the present and past financial disasters of the country. In the excess of their zeal to impose on the ignorant and pander to their prejudices, a State Bank is continually spoken of as a National Bank—and becomes a single Bank in the State of Pennsylvania cannot regulate the currency and prevent the most various fluctuations in trade, it is gravely contended by those political visionaries that a National Institution would be beneficial for that purpose! What is the United States Bank of Pennsylvania? Has the Government of the United States any more connection with, or control over this Bank, than it has over the State Bank of North Carolina? Not a particle. Yet we constantly hear and see the slang of the Administration partisans, rung upon the windows of the Party—the Member—"Biddle and the Bank"—the "acting Regulator" and such like stuff for gulls to feed upon. It is for the very reason that it is a mere State Institution that this Bank is powerless to relieve the distresses of the country, and restore stability and uniformity to the currency. We are not the apologists or advocates of this institution, nor do we care any more about its prosperity than we feel for any State Bank of Virginia or South Carolina. But we ask the sober common sense of the country, if it will suffer itself to be imposed upon by the assumed wisdom of those who advocate suspension—the crippled resources of the whole country—and the low prices of every species of agricultural produce, now speak a language that cannot be misunderstood. We are no longer told that "there is no distress in houses" men should complain of—every body feels and declares that there is something wrong. But instead of devising the best means of relief, the administration and partisans and expectants are only scheming about the surest way to retain power and place; while the people are left to get through as they best can, with the difficulties and oppressions that the "Experiments of the Party" have brought upon them. Who has not cause to blush for his country?

WHERE WILL THE END BE?

Another suspension of specie payments by several Banks has taken place, which we fear is a prelude to a general suspension throughout the country. What will be the result of the uncertainty in the saluency of the Banks, proposed by this step? What will be the result of this constant vacillation in the value of the circulating medium? Every branch of business will be fluctuating and unsafe, confidence between man and man will be lost, enterprises will languish, improvements will be abandoned, education will be neglected, bankruptcy will be the portion of many a poor but honest man, Commerce and credit will perish, and our character as a nation distinguished for honesty and fidelity will be lost. Is there no remedy for these evils? Are there no means of averting them? Yes; the remedy is at hand, the means are simple and efficient, provided we take common sense and experience for our guide. Confine each department of our government to its own appropriate and legitimate duties, and see that those duties are faithfully performed, and the main (not to say the sole) cause of all this disorder is removed. The Constitution provides that Congress shall make and regulate the value of our Currency. Currency, in this instance, means money that will pass—a legal tender without limitation, without depreciation. In days that are past, when men possessed more honesty and more intelligence (disinterested common sense) with less noise and fewer professions, they knew these things and acted honestly on their knowledge. And what was the consequence? A state of things very different from the present truly. Our Currency was uniform, industry was rewarded, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures were in a flourishing condition, our general prosperity was unexampled. We may be told that these things are all true, (for they cannot be denied) but that they occurred during the existence of a United States Bank, and such an institution has been pronounced unconstitutional by certain ones; and that this chart of our liberties prohibits the recognition of any money except gold and silver. It is worth to us from the fact of the men who made the Constitution, it

they thought differently. Washington and Madison have both been guilty of perjury, or else they believed that the Constitution gave Congress power to charter a Bank, for the purpose of regulating and rendering uniform the Currency, as well as these illustrious men gave the sanction of their names to a bank charter. We are told that they did this in a matter of expediency, not believing in the constitutionality of the act at the time. Does anyone suppose that General Washington would give the sanction of his name to any measure in direct violation of the Constitution, as a precedent to any measure fraught with so much danger to liberty, as some would have us believe inseparable from this? Strange that a man who accepted so loftily an entrance, who stood unimpaired and responsible before the world, and who posed unassisted beneath the searching scrutiny of his country and the scrutiny of history, during trials, privations and difficulties, ready falling to the lot of any man, should afterwards admit and deliberately by his own act, leave this one foul blot upon his otherwise unblemished fame. Mr. Madison too, would not suffer by a comparison with some politicians of the present day, either in point of intelligence or single devotion to his country's welfare. He wrote the Constitution of the United States, and until the contrary is proved, it would be so violent a presumption to believe that he understood what he had written, at any rate as correctly as any exponent of the present day. Having taken an oath to sustain this instrument, he signed the charter of the late U. States Bank.—The Union, at each of these periods, was much embarrassed, the measure was found to answer the purpose for which it was intended, the country was restored to safety and prosperity. As our rulers in the present advanced state of knowledge, are disposed to look coldly and with distrust on the short sighted policy of such men as Washington and Madison, we wish to know what is to be done, (if any thing) for the relief of the present embarrassment and distress of the country. We care nothing about a United States Bank further than it may be conducive to the general welfare, and as there is no prospect at present of its adoption, the country has a right to demand information on the subject. The Sub-Treasury is the only scheme at present publicly spoken of. In what way this plan may effect the stability and uniformity in the Currency we are unable to perceive—very true, all the banks will be broken; but what advantage will that afford. True, the government power and patronage will be greatly increased—government officers and favorites will make without any exertion independent fortunes, the timid opposers of misrule will be frightened, the degraded and vicious will be bought into terms—bribe men will have to pay 10 to 30 per cent in government hirelings for gold to pay taxes, for the maintenance in luxury and idleness these hirelings. After the Sub-Treasury has effected all this, will we be any better off than at present? We are unable to perceive in what way. Compare this result with the results following the management of Washington and Madison, during periods of difficulty and embarrassment, and then the people may be able to judge and decide for themselves.

The Chairman of the Charleston Board of Health announces, through the papers of that City, the general restoration of its health.

The Suspension.—As we surmised, the Bank of Cape Fear has suspended. So have all the Banks, as far South as heard from. New York and Boston still remain firm. If they continue so, an awful breaking up of Merchants and Traders will ensue, of which portentous rumblings are already heard.

The news of the suspension produced great anxiety on reaching Cincinnati. According to the Gazette of that City, there is "run either way" to the Banks in Ohio. If they do not suspend, they will be quickly drained of their specie; and if they do, their corporate existence is necessarily forfeited within thirty days, without further legislative action.—Raleigh Register.

Tennessee Legislature.—This body met on Monday, the 7th instant. In the Senate, T. S. Love (V. B.) was elected Speaker, W. H. Hill, Clerk, and William Martin, Assistant Clerk. The vote stood 10, Van Buren 13, Whig 10.

In the other House, Jonas E. Starnes was elected Speaker, Granville S. Crockett Clerk, and Lycurgus Winchester Assistant Clerk. The vote stood, V. Buren 42, Whig 32.

So soon as the organization was completed, Mr. Castleman, a Whig member from Davidson county, moved the usual Resolution, to invite the ministers of Nashville to open the proceedings every morning with Prayer. Contrary to all expectations, it was immediately opposed by a Loco Foco, and on a final vote, was indefinitely postponed.

The Bank of the United States and the Paris Bankers.—The following paragraph is from the New York Express:

"Only one Bill of the United States Bank has been returned to this country, and that was a bill of ninety thousand francs—less than twenty thousand dollars; which in the negotiations at Paris slipped back to this country, and was instantly paid by the Bank here. All the other bills have been accepted, and we know that those on France will be met. Those on England are accepted, and it is believed they will be paid. Since the acceptance, over two millions of dollars have been sent forward to meet them. It is now stated, and by authority, that Hottinger & Co. of Paris were bound by their agreement to honour these drafts. If this be true, their want of good faith has been of incalculable injury to the institution and to the Public.

We have information, says the National Gazette, which states that seven thousand regulars are to be sent to Florida, among them the 9th Infantry and a large portion of the artillery, are to go from the Northern frontier, and likewise the 3d regiment of dragoons. Gen. Taylor has been authorized to send to Cuba for a large number of blood-hounds.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

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North Carolina Synod.—This body, consisting of ministers and elders representing four Presbyteries, met in this place, and met in the New Presbyterian Church, on the three last days of last week—beginning their labors on the 9th instant. The principal if not the only business they had to do was to try a Slander Case against the Reverend Mr. Colton of Fayetteville, who are understood to be a New-light Presbyterian. We have not perused any of the documents, but it seems that Mr. C. wrote a pamphlet, in which he arraigned the principles and practices of the old side Presbyterians, though nominally he is still one of them. He alleges that their principles lead to tyranny and their practices prove it. For this he was carried before the Presbytery (Orange we suppose) for trial—from thence to the Synod. He was found guilty—no, he was not tried on the plea of *Not Guilty*, for the charge against him was undefined; but on motion, the question was put in this way—"charges sustained or not sustained" according to the voters opinion. The vote was put, and the charge was sustained almost if not quite unanimously. Afterwards he made some written acknowledgments subject to a proviso, and peace was restored again.

Note.—He is said to be a man of talents—That his book and defence are strong and well written.—Lincolnton Republican of October 16th.

The New York Whig thus clearly depicts the abuses which have crept into the Custom House Department of that City, under the auspices of the "Reform" party.

"When John Q. Adams was President of the U. States, One hundred and Eighty-five Custom House officers in all, were sufficient for this Port. Now, though the Revenue has but slightly, if at all increased, their numbers are swelled to more than Four Hundred, and the money paid them is more than doubled. Why is this? Because the Custom House has become a great Political Engine. It is the very Citadel of Loco Focoism. Its 'hirelings' are the arrangers of tickets, the drummers up of meetings, the contributors and solicitors of funds, the stump orators and pensioned defenders of the Administration.—The Jackson party, when out of power, complained of official interference in Elections; but was there any thing like this? No! nothing like it. Shall our Custom Houses make our rulers, and shape the public policy of the country? Answer us, true disciples of Jefferson!"

As the contest in New Jersey turned in a great measure upon the question of the recent dispute as to the returned members of Congress from the State, it is pretty strong proof that the Whig members have not only the legal right to their seats, but that they were elected, as they are certainly now sustained, by a majority of the voters of the State.—Alex. Gaz.

Seating in Pennsylvania.—Defalcations are pretty much the order of the day, as it is likely ever to be, among political treasurers. The Harrisburg Chronicle of Friday has the following:

Mr. Fritz, who took such an active part in the doings of the Harrisburg mob, and who was rewarded for his zeal by being appointed Collector of Tolls at Philadelphia, has absconded with about Fifty Thousand Dollars of the money of the State!!! The Collector at Columbia is also a defaulter to the amount of Sixteen or Eighteen Thousand Dollars!!! Has not the State fallen into honest hands!

Equal Rights.—We are told that if the credit system be destroyed, the Banks abolished—and a Gold and silver currency be established, that the prices and values of every thing must be diminished in equal proportion, and consequently no injury can be sustained by any one. To be sure Wheat, Flour, Cotton and other prominent articles of commerce would fall exceedingly in their comparative values. But would the salary of Van Buren fall? Of Amos Kendall! or would the per diem pay and mileage of Tom Benton fall? Oh! no, never.—Western Banner.

An Incident at the Reception.—When Mr. Van Buren alighted on Monday, at Sanderson's Hotel, Philadelphia, the crowd, clamorous to see him, insisted upon entering the apartment prepared for him. In the midst of the tumult, the voice of the host was heard, addressing them to the effect "that they professed to be the friends of Mr. Van Buren, that that gentleman was then laboring under great fatigue and exhaustion, having eaten nothing since an early hour in the morning, and that if, under such circumstances, they still persisted in seeing him, they could not be regarded as his friends." The crowd cheered the orator, and carried him on the shoulders of some of them into the street, where, sorrowful to relate, one of the light fingered gentry relieved the host of his pocket book, which, fortunately, however, contained no money.—North American.

A Jacobin press in Virginia, instead of being appalled by the wide-spread ruin brought on the country by its party, exclaims with demonic spirit: "The banks are down! Let the People put a foot upon their prostrate necks with a giant's strength. Let the first act of Congress be, to pass the bankrupt law against banks recommended by President Van Buren. Let their heads be lopped off at a single blow.—Nat. Intelligencer.

Napoleon's Ring.—A magnificent diamond ring, which was worn by Napoleon Bonaparte three years, has been just presented to a Mr. Thomas Holloway, by one of the resident Ambassadors as a present from his sovereign. We presume the donor was the King of France, and the recipient of the gift a resident of Philadelphia, though these are have failed to enlighten us on this branch of the subject.—R. Star.

Mitchell King, Esq. of South Carolina, has been chosen President of the Charleston and Columbia Rail Road, vice Gen. Hayne, &c. &c.

Our River.—We rejoice to say to our friends in the country who are interested in the state of the navigation, that the rains of Friday last swelled the Cape Fear so as to afford sufficient water for all kinds of boats; and that an immense quantity of goods which have been detained along the river have arrived, and more may be expected every day. Our merchants are now prepared with stocks of goods to meet any reasonable demand from towns in country.—Fayetteville Observer.

It is stated in the Star this evening that British goods were re-shipped in the Liverpool by the importers. This is rather a good sign, as it shows a determination to get out of debt as speedily as possible with England. Besides, there are more foreign goods here than there are sales, and it is as well that the surplus should be returned.—N. Y. Correspondent Nat. Intell.

We are glad to see it announced by the official paper that "orders have been given to prepare a ship of War and a schooner, with all possible despatch, for cruising on the coast of Africa, in execution of the laws of the United States against the disgraceful traffic in slaves, and for the protection of our lawful commerce in that quarter." It is many years, we believe, since any American cruiser has been ordered upon this duty, and the suppression of the slave-trade has been for a long time left to the exertions of British cruisers.—National Intelligencer.

There are three of the electors of Thomas Jefferson now living in New York—John Woodworth, of New York City, Pierre Van Courtlandt, of Westchester, and James Burt of Orange.

These ancient Republicans are, according to the Globe logic, now all Federalists, inasmuch as they are all Whigs. The venerable Pierre Van Courtlandt is the Whig candidate for the State Senate in his district.—National Intelligencer.

It gives us great pleasure to announce that His Serene Democratic Highness Martin the 1st, has reached the Seat of the Royal Government, and taken up his abode in his Royal Palace. We are indebted for this information to the "First Gentleman of the Bed Chamber," the Editor of the Globe.—The Hair Apparent is still in Rockbridge. The Princes of the Blood are scattered variously.—Petersburg Intelligencer.

The Rev. Mr. Marston, of Gettysburg, Pa., planted a pound weight of Roman potatoes last spring, in a clayey soil, and without any manure except a small quantity of ashes, and on weighing the produce there was found to be one hundred and forty-six pounds.

Melancholy.—On Thursday, David Carpenter, a youth of sixteen, Son of William Carpenter Esq. of this County, standing upon the wheel of a wagon, he was attending, was unfortunately thrown prostrate upon the ground immediately in front of the wheels. In this position, the whole weight of the loaded wagon passed over the middle of his body and occasioned him an injury, of which he died the next morning. The accident occurred four miles South of this place.—Western Banner.

Warm walking.—On the last 4th of July, the following toast was given at a Western celebration:

"The wretch who would refuse to defend the liberties of his country—shed with lightning, may be condemned to wander over a desert of gunpowder."

HEAD-QUARTERS,

Concord, October 25th, 1839.



To the Captains Commanding Troops of Cavalry of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus.

YOU are Commanded to appear in Charlotte, on Tuesday the 19th of November, for Review and inspection, equipt according to law, precisely at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Staff Officers will appear also.

By order of

JOHN O. WALLACE, Col. Comd't.

A. M. BARRY, Adjutant.

\$5 Reward.

LOST, by the subscriber, on the 12th instant either in Charlotte or on the road between Charlotte and my house, a large Calveskin Pocket Book, (with my name written in it) containing the following notes: one on Matthew Miller for \$2 50; one on Daniel Hall for \$1; one on Jesse W. Harris for \$6 50; one on Samuel Manly for \$12 50; one on Wm. G. Lewis for \$4 50; one on Wm. Davis for \$10 00; one on Levi Parks for \$5; one on Joseph D. Taylor for \$4 50; one on Milton McCallen for \$7 50; one on George D. Dixon for \$5 75; one on Cyrus Galloway for \$13 00; one on Deberry Stewart for \$3 00; one on James G. Blair for \$45; one on Mary Caldwell for \$6 75; one on George Backhouse for \$13; one on Robert Paire for \$5; one on Andrew Montgomery for \$75; one on Jas. T. Ashby for \$12; one on Franklin Ferguson for \$1 50; one on Matthew B. Wallace for \$6; one on David J. Alexander for \$1 75; one on Wilson C. Houston for \$5; and a receipt from Andw. Montgomery for \$60. There was no money in the Pocket Book. The above reward will be given to any person who will return the Pocket Book with contents. All persons are requested to send notice, and the payers are not bound to any person but myself.

GEORGE

Oct. 29, 1839.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having given Notice at the sale of Evan Alexander's property in Zolman Mortis as Trustees, are notified that their Notes are in my hands and must either be renewed or the Cash paid by the 31st of November next. The Notes are deposited with J. B. Orr's Bank in Charlotte. Those who do not attend to this will be used immediately.

B. LAWING, Guardian of George Mann.

Oct. 29, 1839.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.

MARRIED.
In this county, on the 23rd instant, by the Rev. J. W. Watson, Mr. HENRY TICKER to Miss MATILDA HAYNES.
On the 24th instant, by the Rev. W. Davis, Mr. DAVID POODY, of Burke county, N. C. to Miss LUCRETIA, a daughter of Duncan McCallum, of York District, S. C.

LIST OF APPOINTMENTS

For Foreign Missions in part of the Congregation of Concord Presbytery, according to a resolution of Synod, viz: At Abbeville Creek, at the usual hour, on Friday, Nov. 2nd, at Sharon, at 10 o'clock, on Saturday the 3rd; at Rocky Mount, at the usual hour, on Sunday the 4th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Monday the 5th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Tuesday the 6th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Wednesday the 7th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Thursday the 8th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Friday the 9th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Saturday the 10th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Sunday the 11th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Monday the 12th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Tuesday the 13th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Wednesday the 14th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Thursday the 15th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Friday the 16th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Saturday the 17th; at New Hope, at the usual hour, on Sunday the 18th; 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